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(54) **CONTROLLING RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION TAG SIGNAL RANGE**

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G08B 21/00 (2006.01)

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(58) **Field of Classification Search** 340/10.1; 343/742, 743, 745, 739
See application file for complete search history.

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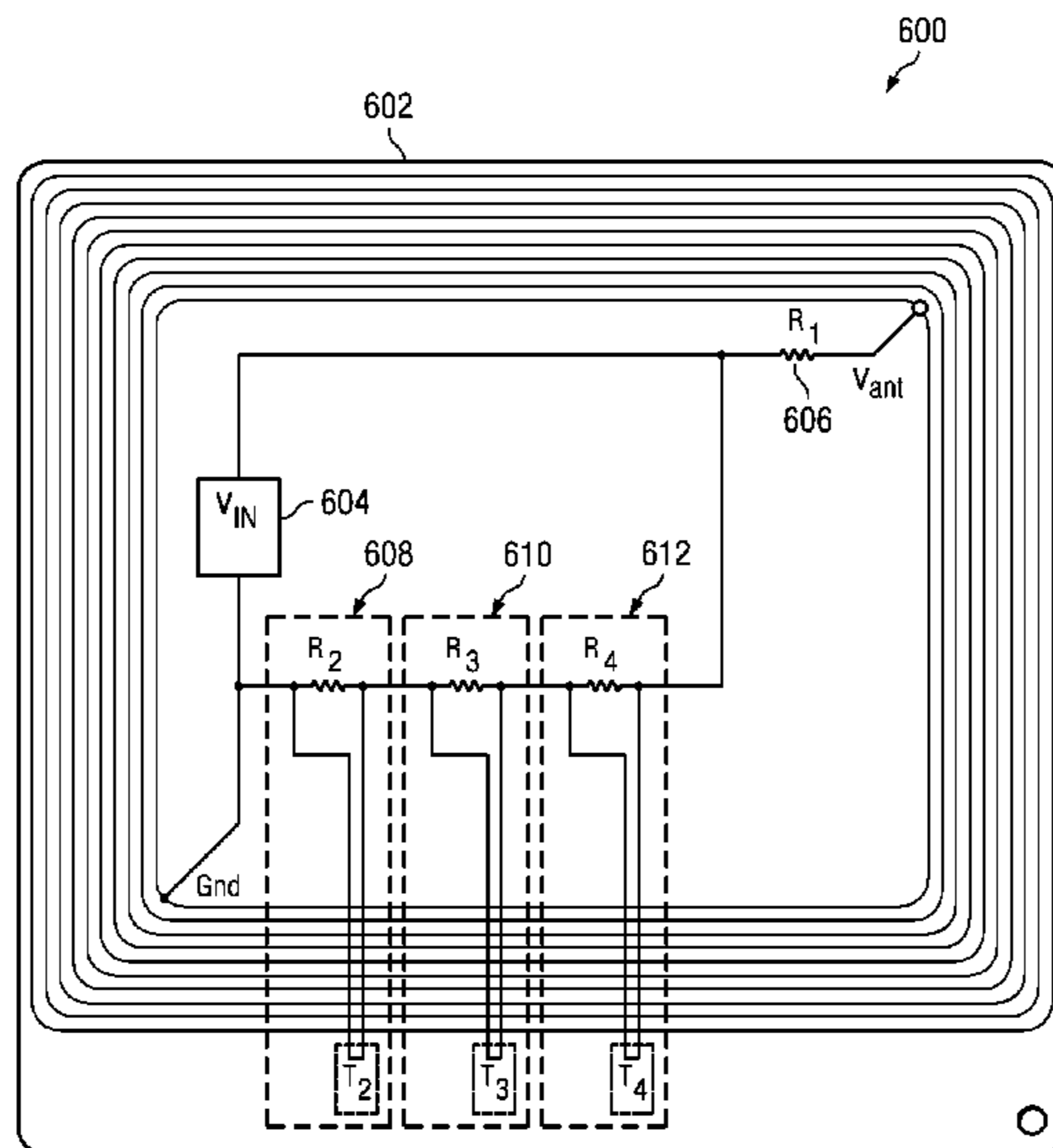
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Assistant Examiner — Mark Rushing

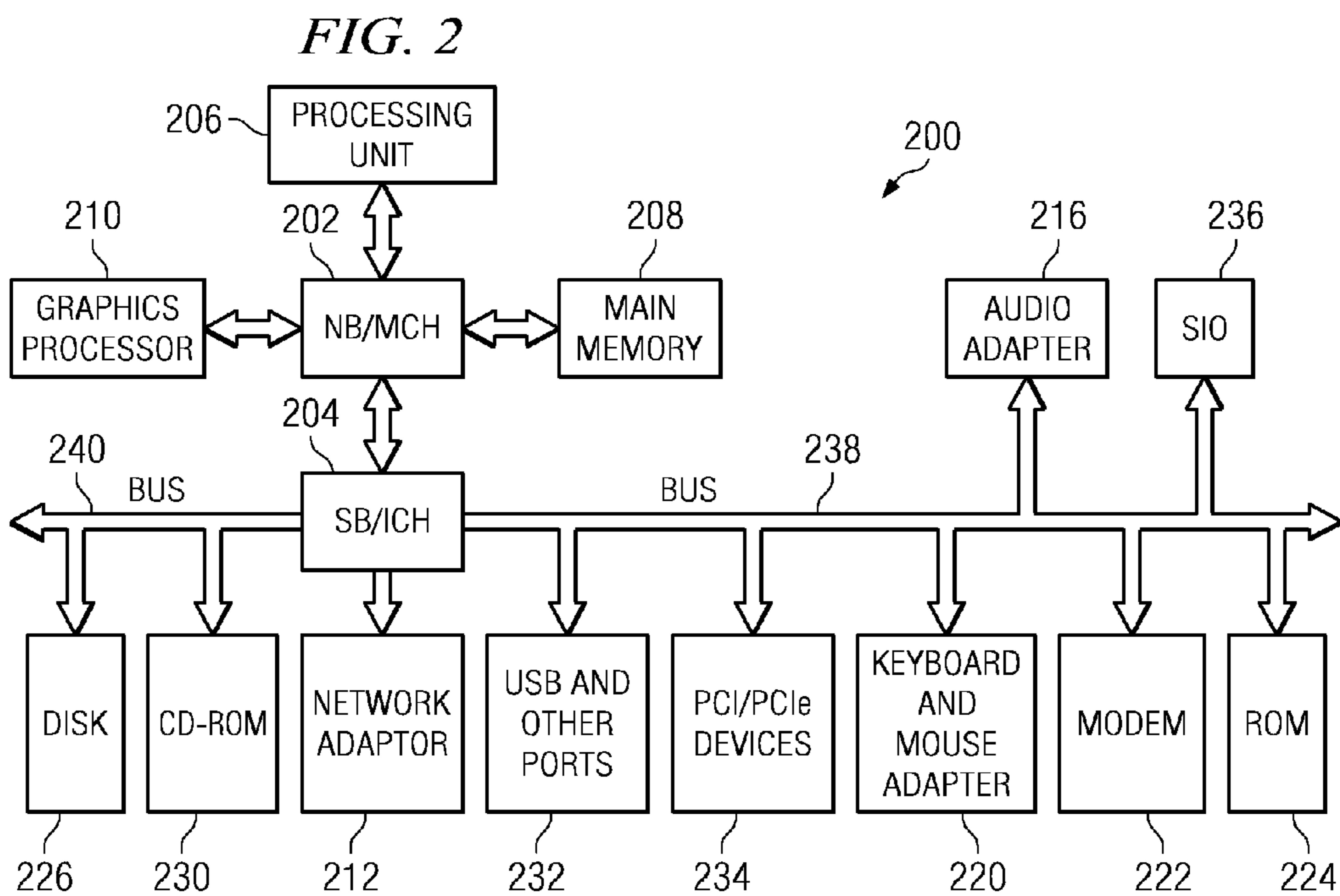
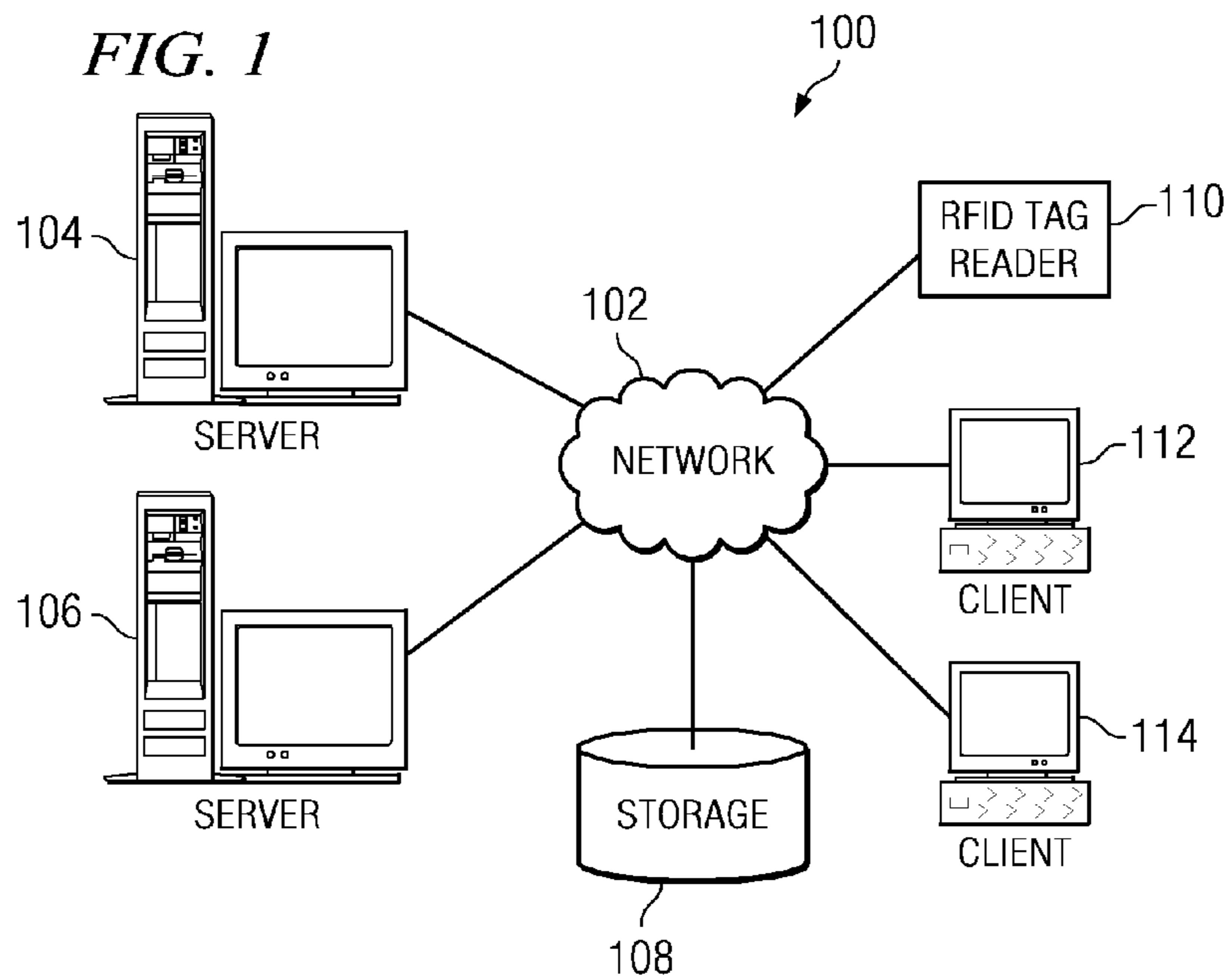
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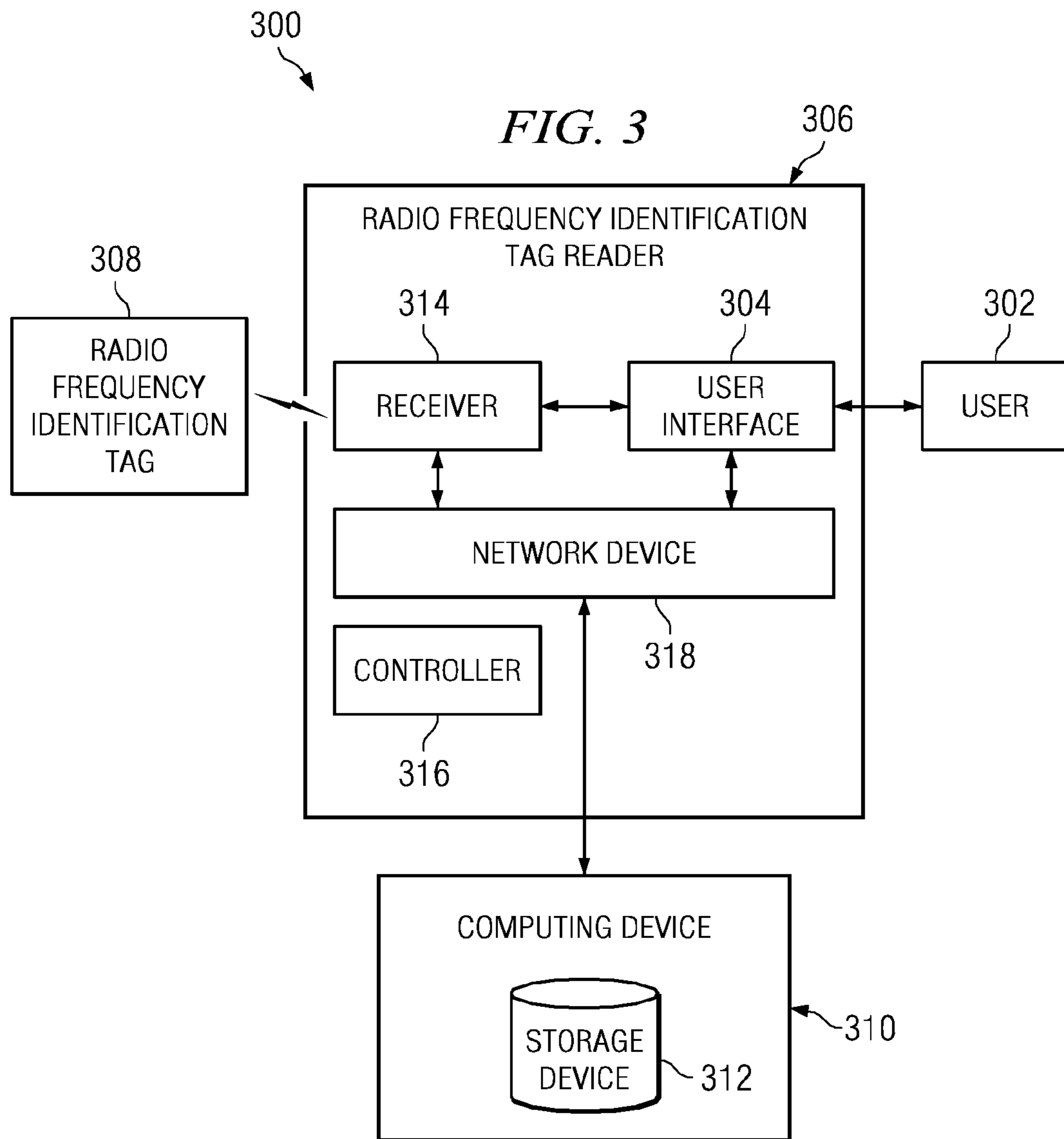
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method, apparatus, and computer usable program product for controlling a range of a radio frequency identification tag signal. The process identifies an operative range for the radio frequency identification tag signal of a radio identification tag. The process then selects a set of conductive paths in the radio frequency identification tag corresponding to the desired operative range. The set of conductive paths controls the range of the radio frequency identification tag signal in the radio identification frequency tag.

12 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets







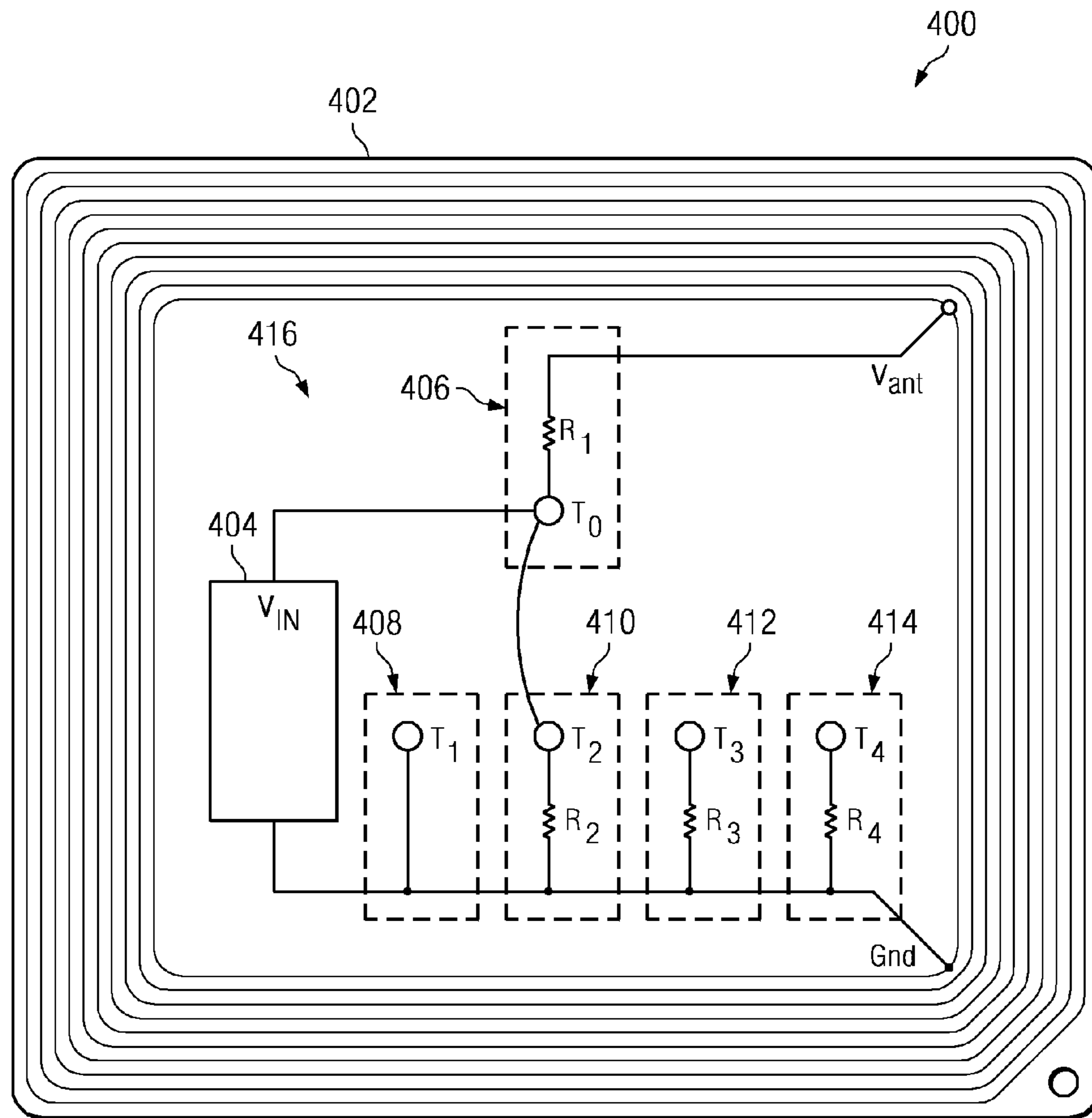


FIG. 4

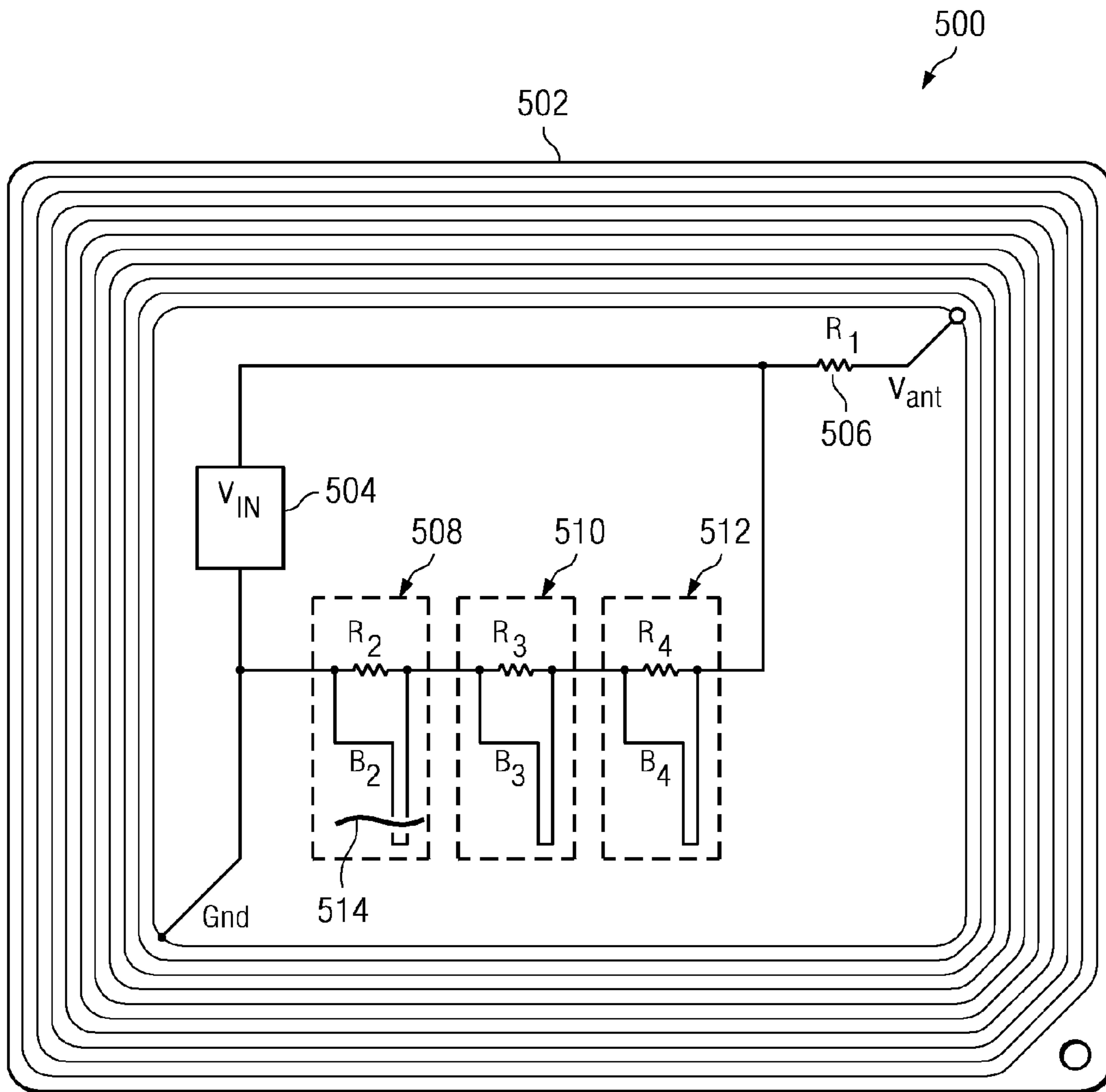


FIG. 5

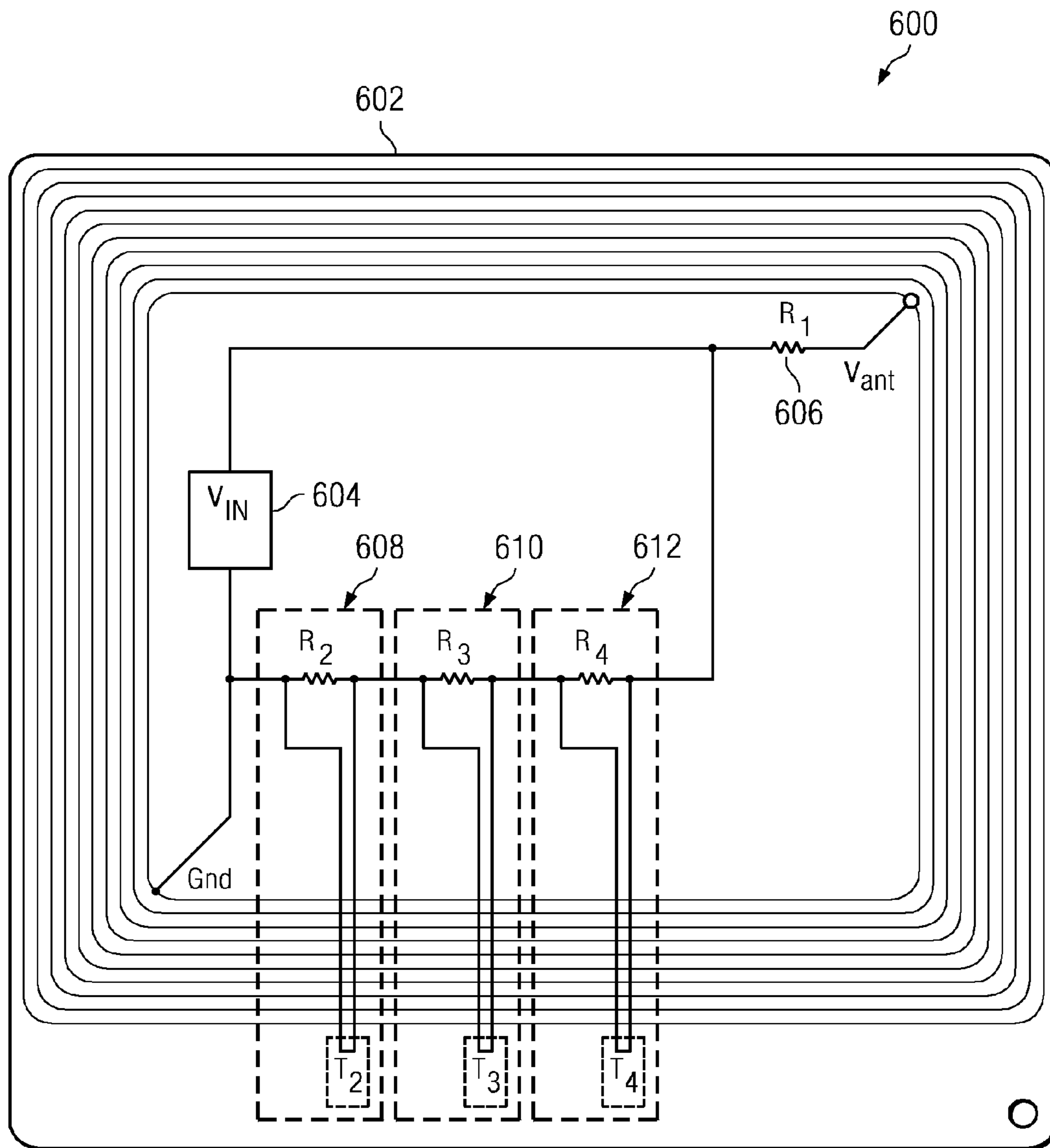


FIG. 6

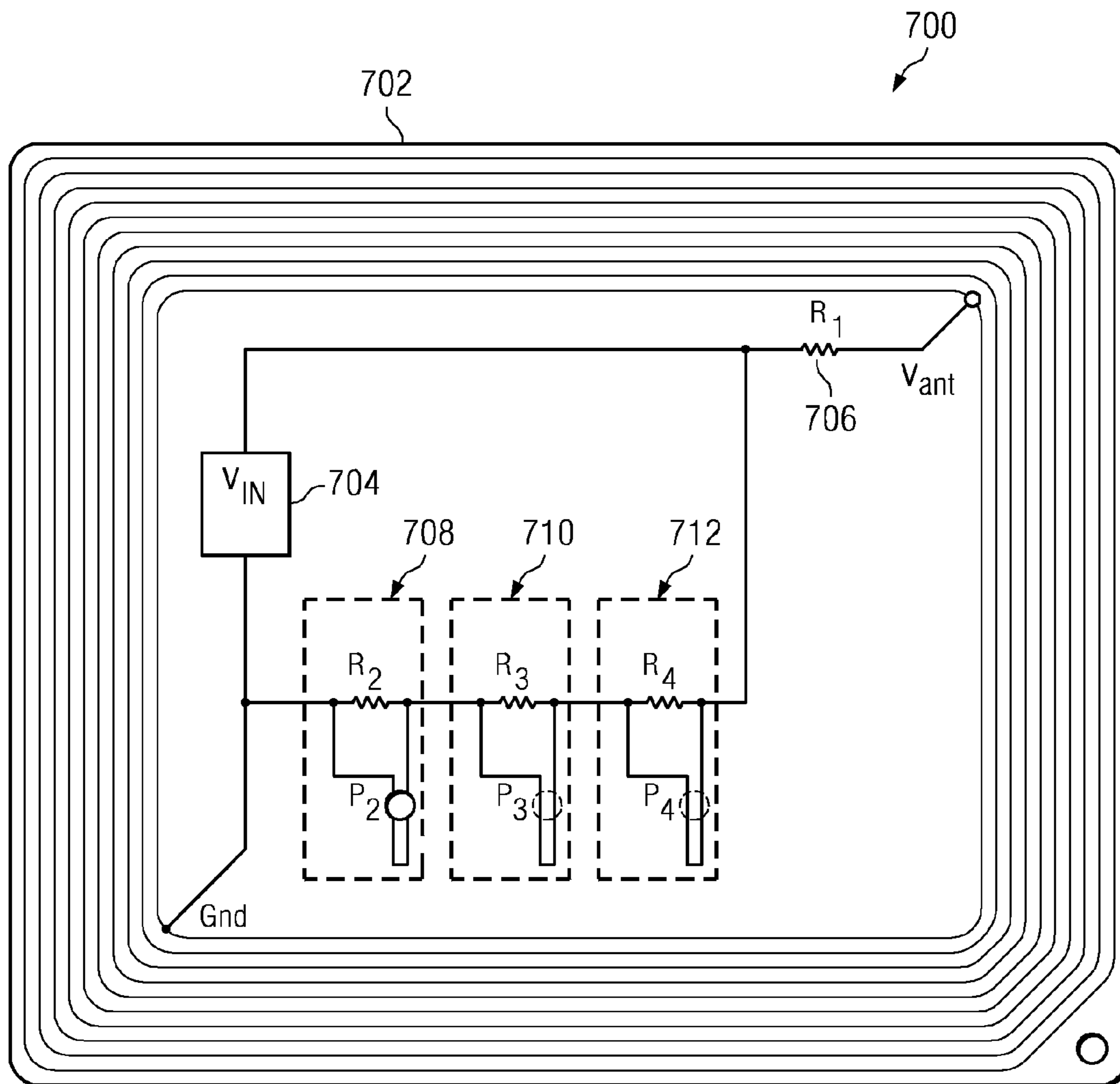


FIG. 7

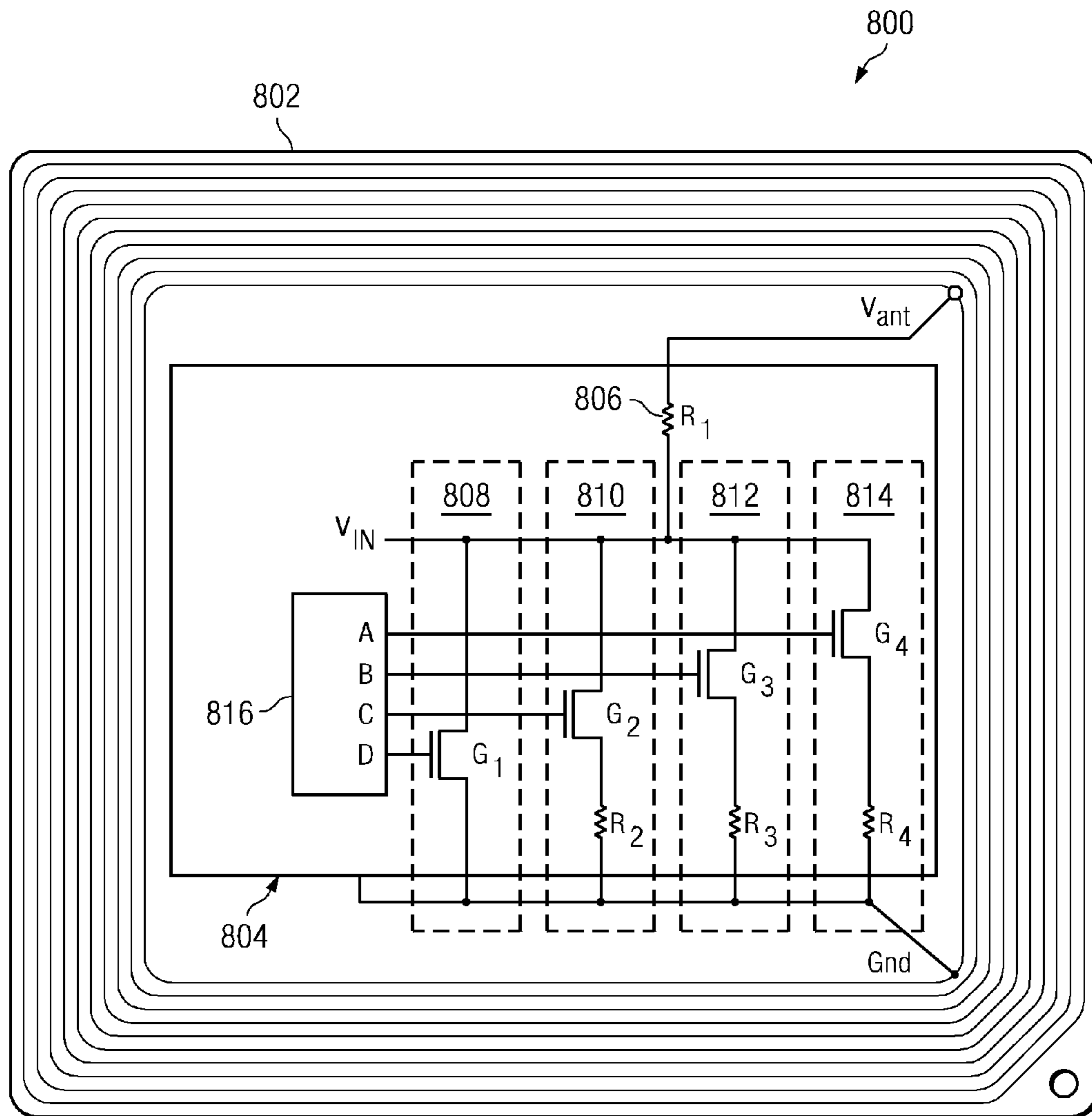


FIG. 8

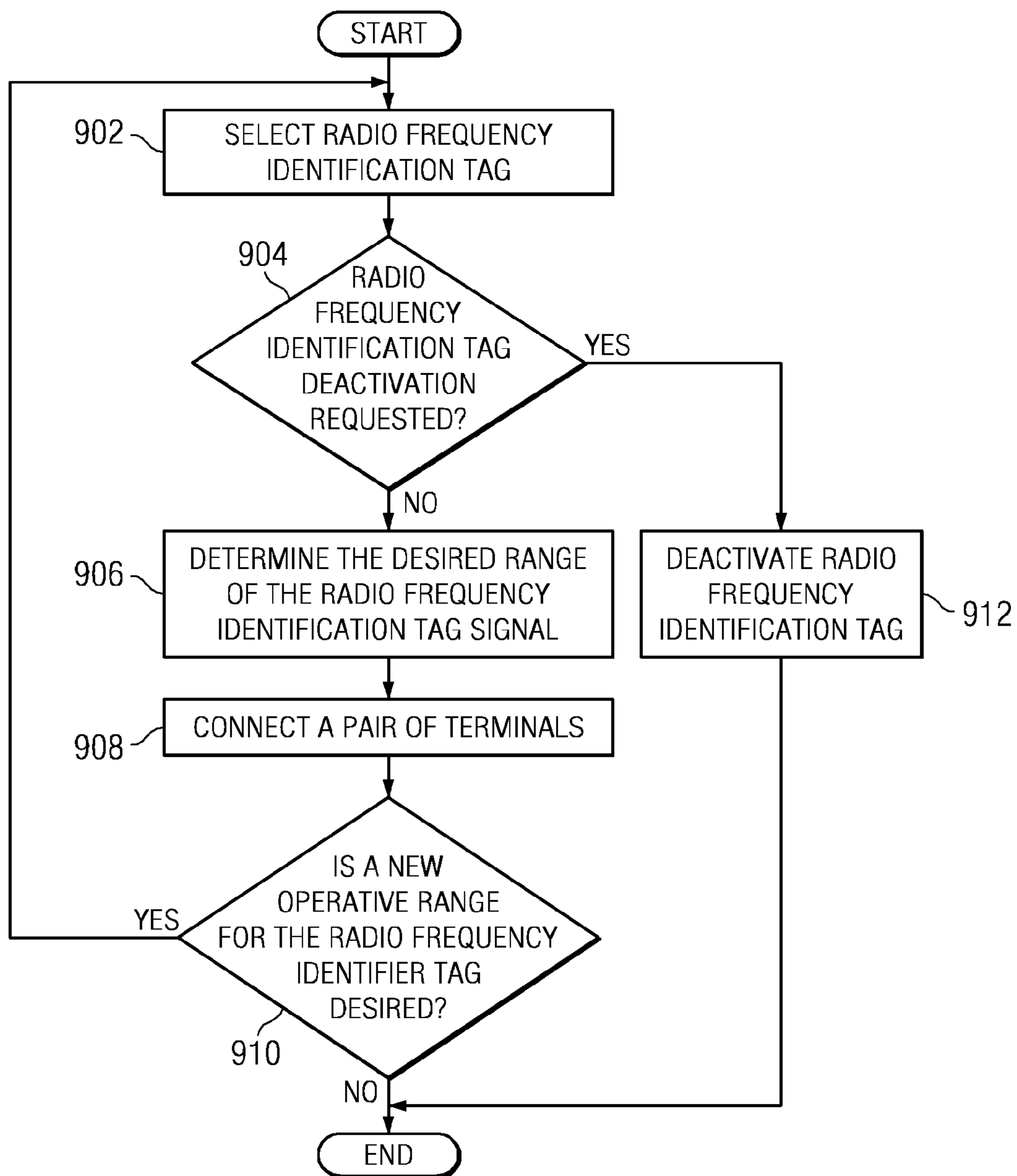


FIG. 9

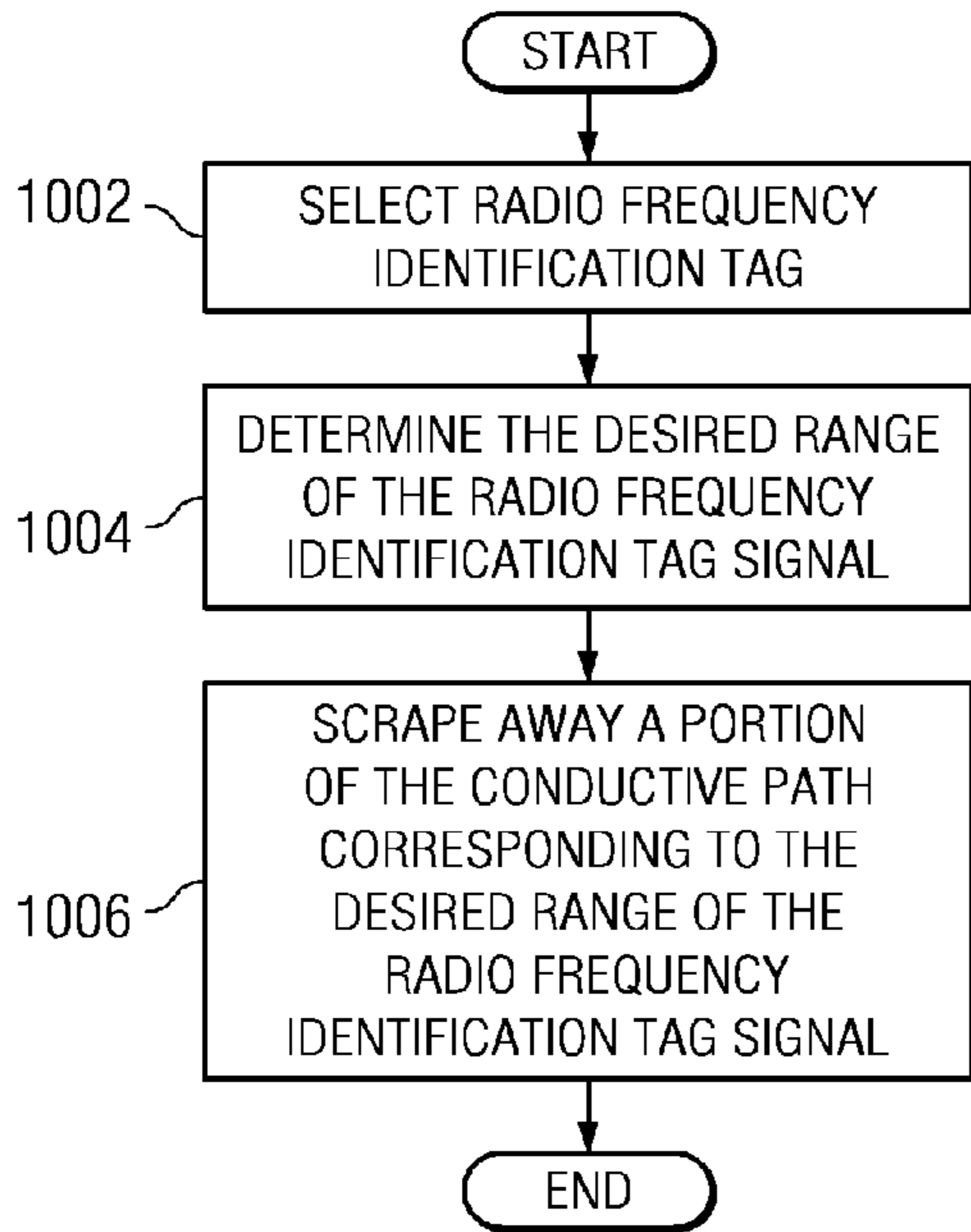


FIG. 10

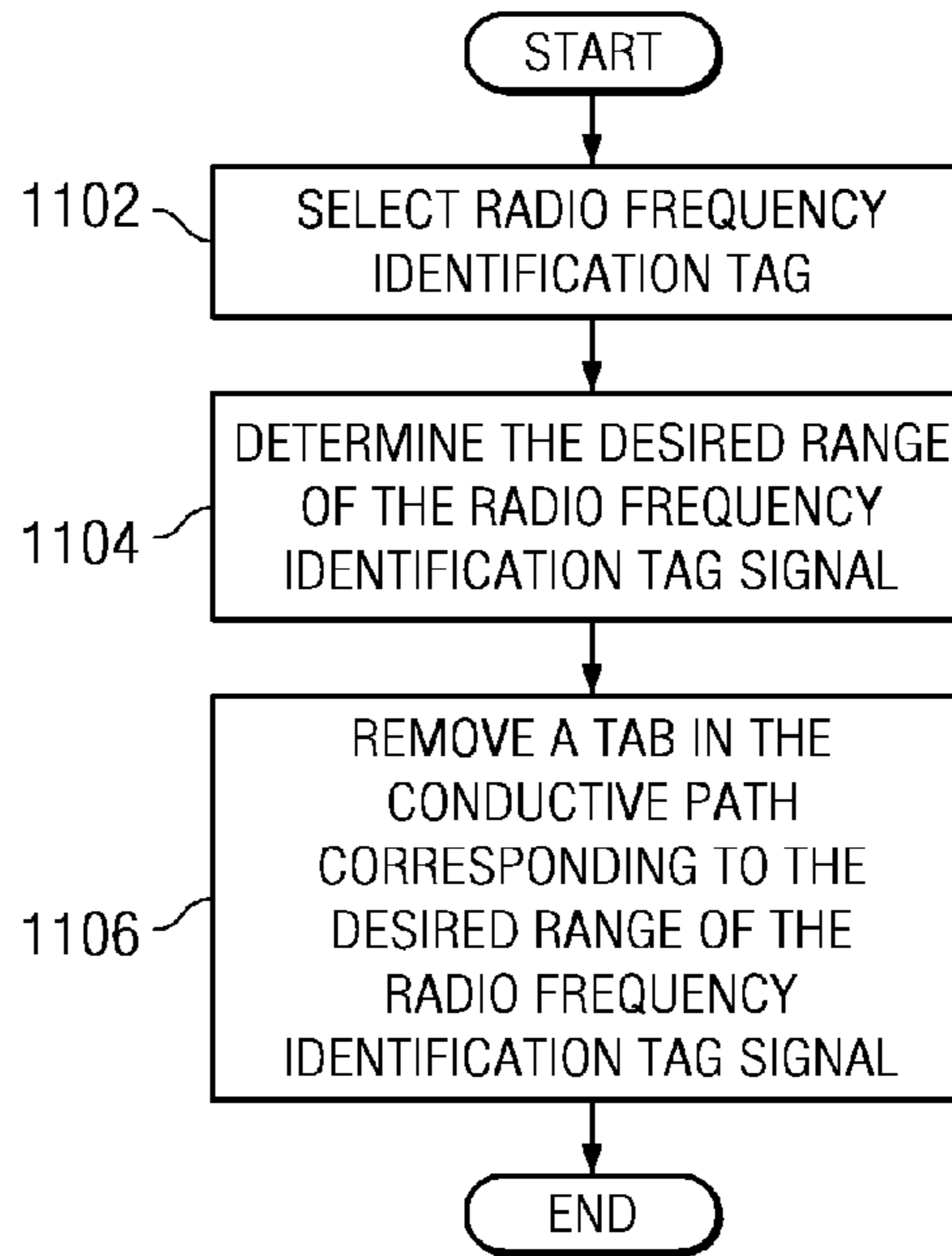


FIG. 11

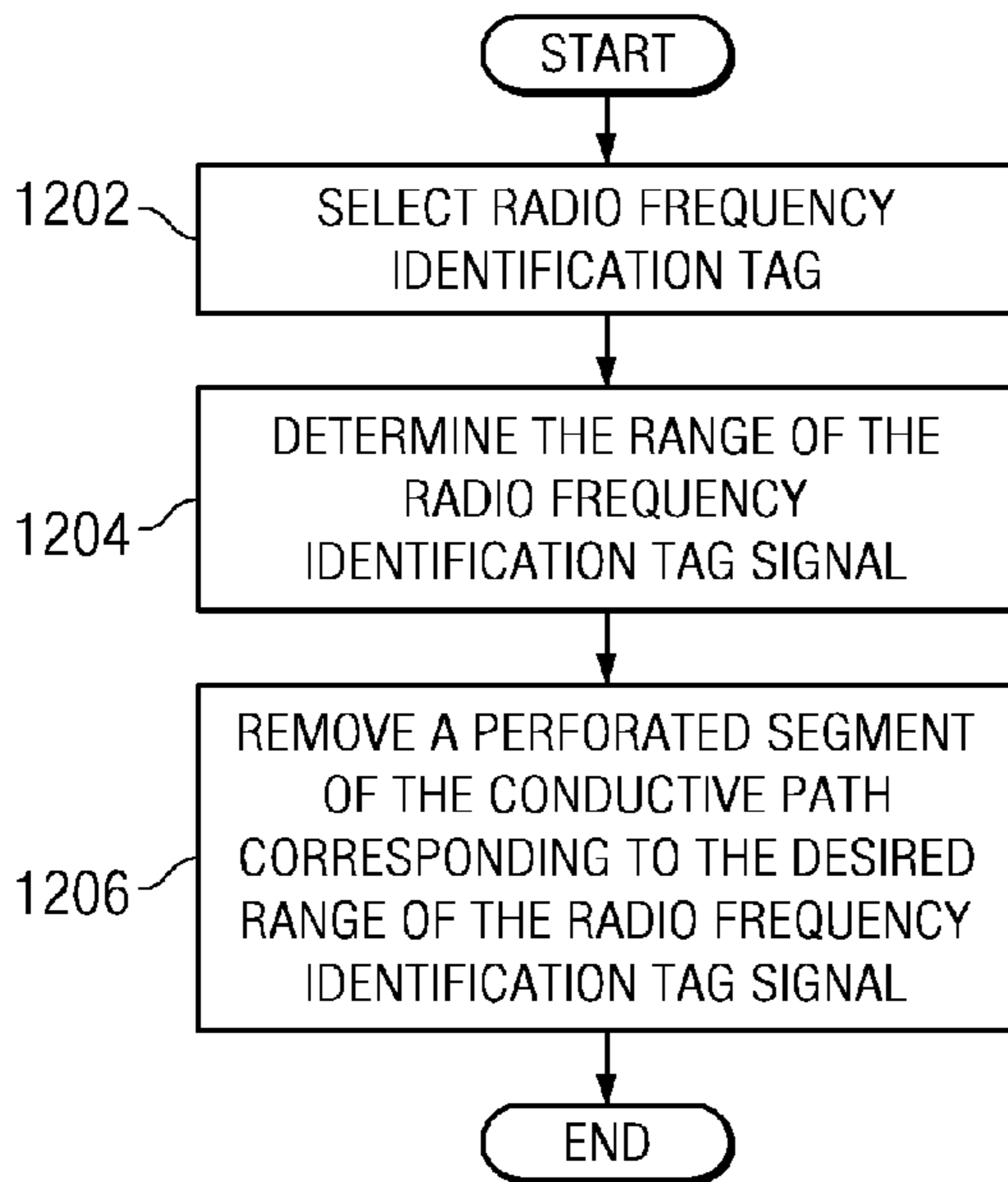


FIG. 12

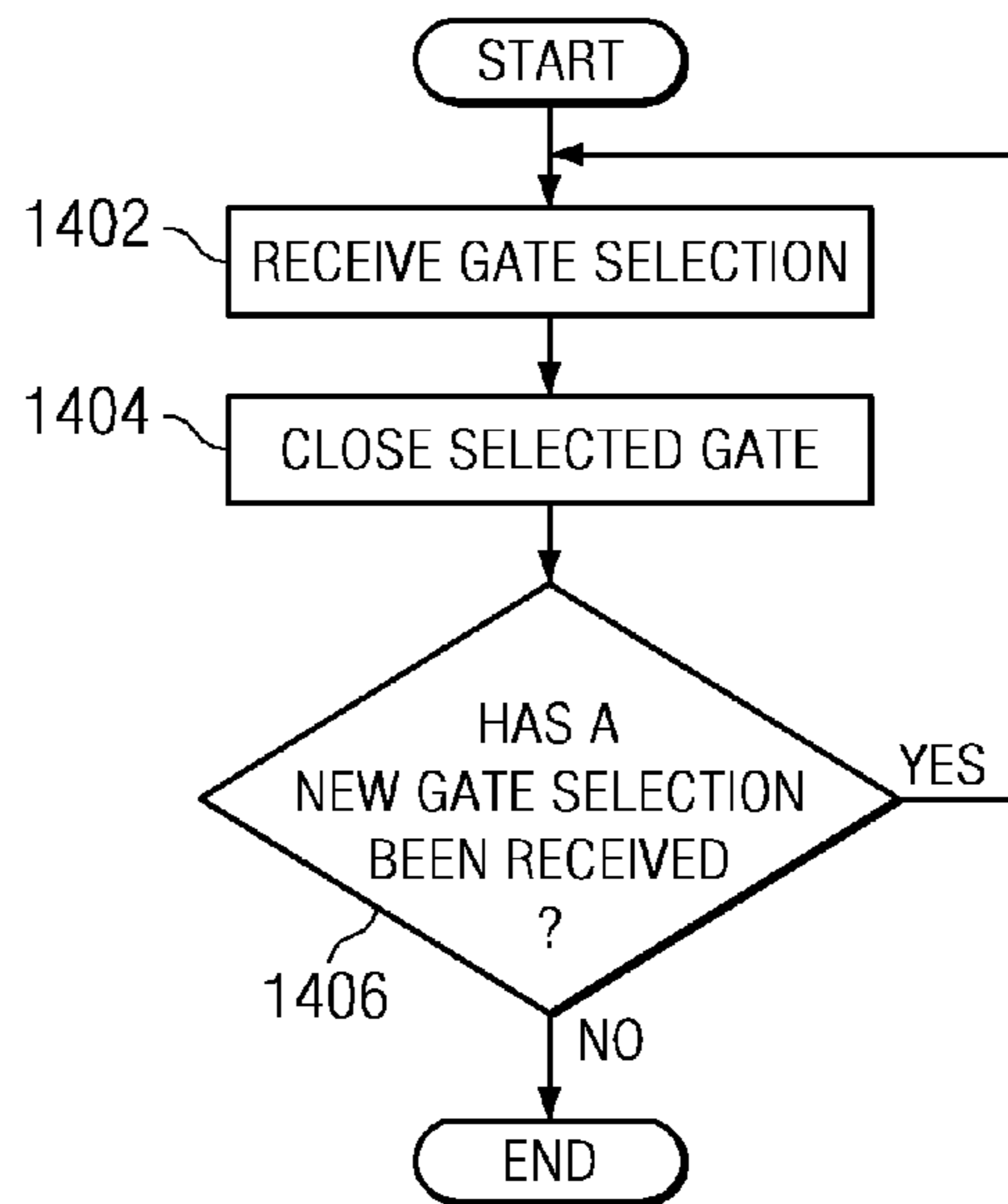
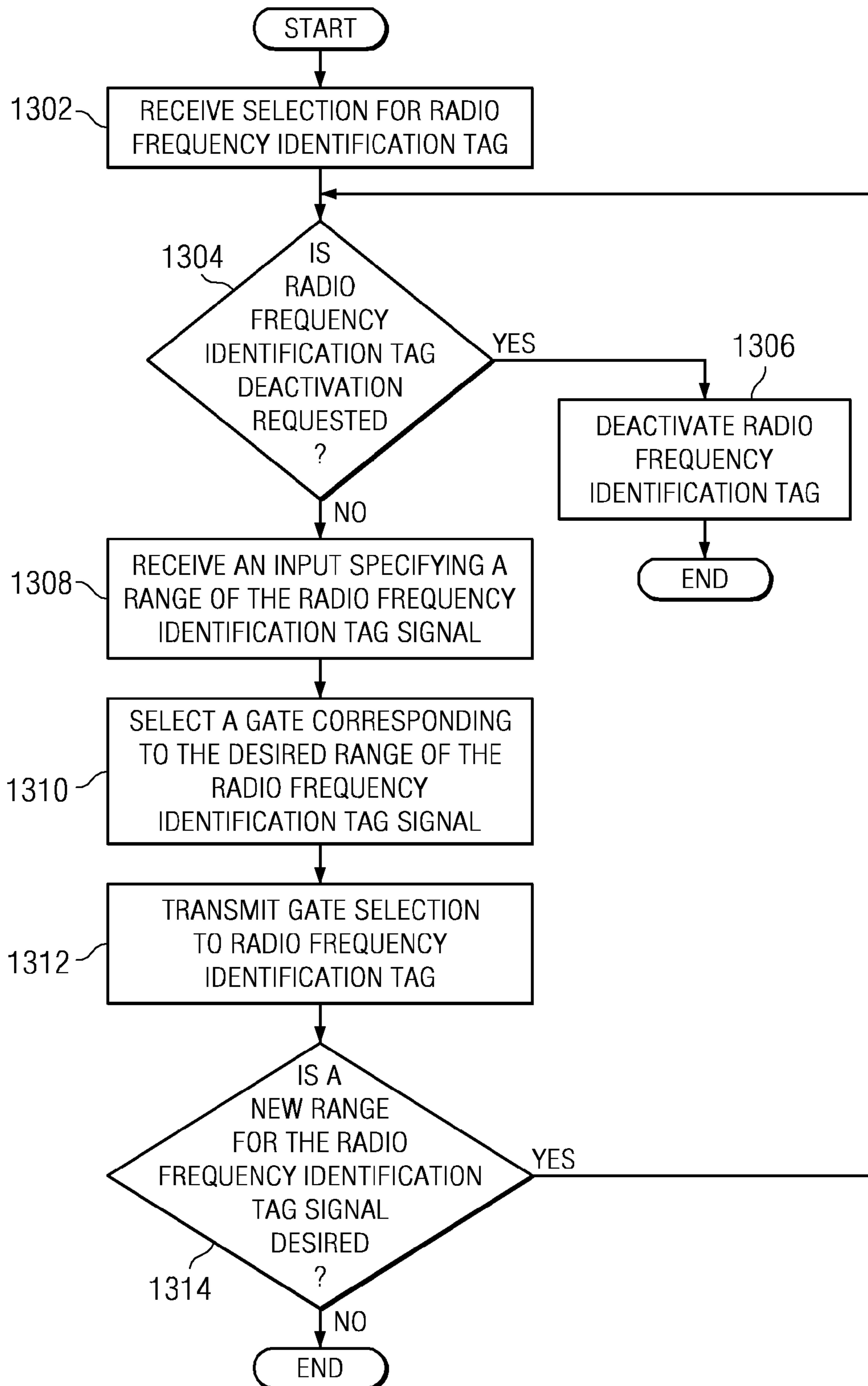


FIG. 14

FIG. 13



CONTROLLING RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION TAG SIGNAL RANGE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to an improved apparatus, and in particular, the present invention relates to radio frequency identification tags. Still more particularly, the present invention is related to a method, apparatus, and a computer usable program product for controlling a range of a radio frequency identification tag signal.

2. Description of the Related Art

Radio frequency identification (RFID) is a term that refers to technology utilizing radio waves for transmitting data. Radio frequency identification systems can be used in numerous applications including electronically collecting toll fees on a toll road, paying for gas at a gas pump, and tracking and/or identifying people or things. For example, radio frequency identification tags can be used to identify animals, containers, household consumer goods, and construction equipment. A common method for using radio frequency identification technology consists of storing a serial number and/or other identifying information, such as an address or the name of a manufacturer, in a microchip. The microchip is coupled to an antenna for transmitting the identifying information via radio waves to a reader that can convert the radio wave signal into digital information for subsequent processing. The microchip and antenna assembly, which is called a radio frequency identification tag, is carried by or affixed to a person, animal, container, or thing.

The distance at which a radio frequency identification tag reader can detect and read the signal of a radio frequency identification tag is the operative range of the radio frequency identification tag. This operative range is a crucial factor in determining the potential applications for which a radio frequency identification tag can be used. For example, a radio frequency identification tag having an operative range of a few inches or less may be preferred in a radio frequency identification system for purchasing gasoline at a gas pump. However, that same radio frequency identification tag would be impractical for use in a system for the electronic collection of toll fees because of the inherent risks of requiring a speeding vehicle to pass in close proximity to a radio frequency identification tag reader.

Controlling the operative range of a radio frequency identification tag may be necessary to quell privacy concerns as well. For example, radio frequency identification tags affixed on freight containers may have an operative range of twenty feet or more to facilitate the identification and tracking of containers without the need to physically approach each and every container. However, affixing radio frequency identification tags with similar operative ranges to household items purchased by consumers may permit a user of a portable radio frequency identification scanner to identify all the tagged items in a personal residence.

For reasons such as these, radio frequency identification tags are required to have different operative ranges depending upon the various applications to which they are applied. However, producing radio frequency identification tags with different operative ranges increases the purchase price of the radio frequency identification tag due to the current difficulties in manufacturing and stocking the tags with varying signal ranges. Consequently, radio frequency identification tags are not economically feasible for use in all applications, such as those tracking and identification systems for less expensive items.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The illustrative embodiments described herein provide a method, an apparatus, and a computer usable program product for controlling a range of a radio frequency identification tag signal. The process identifies an operative range for the radio frequency identification tag signal of a radio identification tag. The process then selects a set of conductive paths in the radio frequency identification tag corresponding to the desired operative range. The set of conductive paths controls the range of the radio frequency identification tag signal in the radio identification frequency tag.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

The novel features believed characteristic of the invention are set forth in the appended claims. The invention itself, however, as well as a preferred mode of use, further objectives and advantages thereof, will best be understood by reference to the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a pictorial representation of a network data processing system in which illustrative embodiments may be implemented;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a data processing system in which illustrative embodiments may be implemented;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram illustrating the data flow through components of a system for controlling a range of a radio frequency identification tag signal in accordance with an illustrative embodiment;

FIG. 4 is a pictorial representation of a radio frequency identification tag having connective terminals in accordance with an illustrative embodiment;

FIG. 5 is a pictorial representation of a radio frequency identification tag in accordance with an illustrative embodiment;

FIG. 6 is a pictorial representation of a radio frequency identification tag having removable tabs in accordance with an illustrative embodiment;

FIG. 7 is a pictorial representation of a radio frequency identification tag having removable perforated segments in accordance with an illustrative embodiment;

FIG. 8 is a pictorial representation of a radio frequency identification tag having a switching device in accordance with an illustrative embodiment;

FIG. 9 is a flowchart of a process for controlling a range of a radio frequency identification tag signal by connecting a pair of terminals on a radio frequency identification tag in accordance with an illustrative embodiment;

FIG. 10 is a flowchart of a process for controlling a range of a radio frequency identification tag signal by scraping away a portion of a conductive path in a radio frequency identification tag in accordance with an illustrative embodiment;

FIG. 11 is a flowchart of a process for controlling a range of a radio frequency identification tag signal by removing a tab in a conductive path in a radio frequency identification tag in accordance with an illustrative embodiment;

FIG. 12 is a flowchart of a process for controlling a range of a radio frequency identification tag signal by displacing a perforated segment of a conductive path in a radio frequency identification tag in accordance with an illustrative embodiment;

FIG. 13 is a flowchart of a process for controlling a range of a radio frequency identification tag signal by selecting a gate on a radio frequency identification tag in accordance with an illustrative embodiment; and

FIG. 14 is a flowchart of a process for controlling a range of a radio frequency identification tag signal in a radio frequency identification tag having a switching device in accordance with an illustrative embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

With reference now to the figures and in particular with reference to FIGS. 1-2, exemplary diagrams of data processing environments are provided in which illustrative embodiments may be implemented. It should be appreciated that FIGS. 1-2 are only exemplary and are not intended to assert or imply any limitation with regard to the environments in which different embodiments may be implemented. Many modifications to the depicted environments may be made.

With reference now to the figures, FIG. 1 depicts a pictorial representation of a network of data processing system in which illustrative embodiments may be implemented. Network data processing system 100 is a network of computing devices in which embodiments may be implemented. Network data processing system 100 contains network 102, which is the medium used to provide communications links between various devices and computers connected together within network data processing system 100. Network 102 may include connections, such as wire, wireless communication links, or fiber optic cables. The depicted example in FIG. 1 is not meant to imply architectural limitations. For example, data processing system 100 also may be a network of telephone subscribers and users.

In the depicted example, server 104 and server 106 connect to network 102 along with storage unit 108. In addition, radio frequency identification tag reader 110 and clients 112 and 114 are coupled to network 102. Radio frequency identification tag reader 110 and clients 110 and 112 are examples of devices utilized for transmitting data related radio frequency identification tag applications, such as serial numbers and product codes that are exchangeable in network data processing system 100. For example, a serial number stored in an un-depicted radio frequency identification tag is received by radio frequency identification tag reader 110 and subsequently transmitted to client 110 or server 106 via network 102.

Radio frequency identification tag (RFID) reader 110 is a device operable to transmit and receive electromagnetic radio waves for purposes of communicating with a radio frequency identification tag. Radio frequency identification tag reader 110 may be a standalone device, or a component of a computing device, such as clients 112 and 114. Radio frequency identification tag reader 110 is any type of known or available radio frequency identification tag reader for receiving or reading radio frequency identification signals from a radio frequency identification tag.

Clients 112 and 114 may be, for example, a personal computer, laptop, tablet PC, or network computer. In the depicted example, server 104 provides data, such as boot files, operating system images, and applications to radio frequency identification tag reader 110 and clients 112 and 114. Radio frequency identification tag reader 110 and clients 112 and 114 are coupled to server 104 in this example. Network data processing system 100 may include additional servers, clients, radio frequency identification tag readers, and other computing devices not shown.

In the depicted example, network data processing system 100 is the Internet with network 102 representing a worldwide collection of networks and gateways that use the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) suite of protocols to communicate with one another. At the heart of the Internet is a backbone of high-speed data communication lines between major nodes or host computers, consisting of thousands of commercial, governmental, educational and other computer systems that route data and messages. Of course, network data processing system 100 also may be implemented as a number of different types of networks, such as for example, an intranet, a local area network (LAN), a wide area network (WAN), a telephone network, or a satellite network. FIG. 1 is intended as an example, and not as an architectural limitation for different embodiments.

With reference now to FIG. 2, a block diagram of a data processing system is shown in which illustrative embodiments may be implemented. Data processing system 200 is an example of a computing device, such as server 104 and clients 112 and 114 in FIG. 1, in which computer usable code or instructions implementing the processes may be located for the illustrative embodiments.

In the depicted example, data processing system 200 employs a hub architecture including a north bridge and memory controller hub (MCH) 202 and a south bridge and input/output (I/O) controller hub (ICH) 204. Processor 206, main memory 208, and graphics processor 210 are coupled to north bridge and memory controller hub 202. Graphics processor 210 may be coupled to the MCH through an accelerated graphics port (AGP), for example.

In the depicted example, local area network (LAN) adapter 212 is coupled to south bridge and I/O controller hub 204 and audio adapter 216, keyboard and mouse adapter 220, modem 222, read only memory (ROM) 224, universal serial bus (USB) ports and other communications ports 232, and PCI/PCIe devices 234 are coupled to south bridge and I/O controller hub 204 through bus 238, and hard disk drive (HDD) 226 and CD-ROM drive 230 are coupled to south bridge and I/O controller hub 204 through bus 240. PCI/PCIe devices may include, for example, Ethernet adapters, add-in cards, and PC cards for notebook computers. PCI uses a card bus controller, while PCIe does not. ROM 224 may be, for example, a flash binary input/output system (BIOS). Hard disk drive 226 and CD-ROM drive 230 may use, for example, an integrated drive electronics (IDE) or serial advanced technology attachment (SATA) interface. A super I/O (SIO) device 236 may be coupled to south bridge and I/O controller hub 204.

An operating system runs on processor 206 and coordinates and provides control of various components within data processing system 200 in FIG. 2. The operating system may be a commercially available operating system such as Microsoft® Windows® XP (Microsoft and Windows are trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the United States, other countries, or both). The operating system may also be a retail specific operating system, such as IBM® 4690 Operating System®. An object oriented programming system, such as the Java™ programming system, may run in conjunction with the operating system and provides calls to the operating system from Java programs or applications executing on data processing system 200. Java and all Java-based trademarks are trademarks of Sun Microsystems, Inc. in the United States, other countries, or both.

Instructions for the operating system, the object-oriented programming system, and applications or programs are located on storage devices, such as hard disk drive 226, and may be loaded into main memory 208 for execution by pro-

5

cessor **206**. The processes of the illustrative embodiments may be performed by processor **206** using computer implemented instructions, which may be located in a memory such as, for example, main memory **208**, read only memory **224**, or in one or more peripheral devices.

In some illustrative examples, data processing system **200** may be a personal digital assistant (PDA), which is generally configured with flash memory to provide non-volatile memory for storing operating system files and/or user-generated data. A bus system may be comprised of one or more buses, such as a system bus, an I/O bus and a PCI bus. Of course the bus system may be implemented using any type of communications fabric or architecture that provides for a transfer of data between different components or devices attached to the fabric or architecture. A communications unit may include one or more devices used to transmit and receive data, such as a modem or a network adapter. A memory may be, for example, main memory **208** or a cache such as found in north bridge and memory controller hub **202**. A processing unit may include one or more processors or CPUs. The depicted examples in FIGS. **1-2** and above-described examples are not meant to imply architectural limitations. For example, data processing system **200** also may be a tablet computer, laptop computer, or telephone device in addition to taking the form of a PDA.

The hardware in FIGS. **1-2** may vary depending on the implementation. Other internal hardware or peripheral devices, such as flash memory, equivalent non-volatile memory, or optical disk drives and the like, may be used in addition to or in place of the hardware depicted in FIGS. **1-2**. Also, the processes of the illustrative embodiments may be applied to a multiprocessor data processing system.

The illustrative embodiments described herein provide a method, an apparatus, and a computer usable program product for controlling a range of a radio frequency identification tag signal. The process identifies an operative range for the radio frequency identification tag signal of a radio identification tag. The process then selects a set of conductive paths in the radio frequency identification tag corresponding to the desired operative range. The set of conductive paths controls the range of the radio frequency identification tag signal in the radio identification frequency tag.

A conductive path is a path through which an electrical current can pass. This path can be, for example, a metal wire or a pattern printed in conductive ink. In an illustrative embodiment, a conductive path may further comprise a terminal and, optionally, a resistor. In another illustrative embodiment, a conductive path may further comprise a resistor and an electrical bypass. An electrical bypass is comprised of a conductive material, such as a metal wire or conductive ink pattern, which redirects an electrical current around a circuit element, such as a resistor, rather than allowing the current to flow through the circuit element. The electrical bypass can be disrupted by a user to select a set of conductive paths in a radio frequency identification tag to control the range of a radio frequency identification signal. A set of conductive paths can be one or more conductive paths.

In an illustrative embodiment, a radio frequency identification tag comprises an antenna coupled to a resistive voltage divider network. A resistive voltage divider network is an electrical circuit comprising a radio frequency identification chip and a first resistor that can be coupled to a second resistor in a series configuration. The second resistor is selected from a set of two or more resistors that are each located within an individual conductive path. The second resistor is selected by

6

selecting one or more of a set of conductive paths of a radio frequency identification tag through which an electrical current passes.

In an illustrative embodiment, the second resistor is selected by selecting a conductive path within a resistive voltage divider network by marking a radio frequency identification tag with graphite or conductive ink. In another illustrative embodiment, the second resistor is selected by disrupting the conductive path within a resistive voltage divider network. In yet another embodiment, the second resistor is selected by utilizing a radio frequency identification tag reader to direct a switching device in a radio frequency identification tag to select a conductive path within a resistive voltage divider network. The selection of the second resistor specifies the range of the radio frequency identification signal. The range of the radio frequency identification signal correlates to the operative range of the radio frequency identification tag.

The range of a radio frequency identification tag signal is a function of the voltage at the point between the two resistors where the radio frequency identification chip is located. This voltage can be described by the following equation:

$$V_{in} = V_{ant} * (R_n / (R_n + R_1))$$

where

V_{in} is the radio frequency signal input to the radio frequency identification tag chip, which can be controlled by the resistive voltage divider network;

V_{ant} is the voltage generated by the radio frequency identification antenna when a radio frequency identification tag reader signal is captured;

R_1 is the resistance of a first resistor; and

R_n is the resistance of a second resistor selectable to control signal strength, where "n" represents a resistor selected from a set of two or more resistors.

Using the relationship identified in the above equation, a radio frequency identification tag can be designed with an antenna coupled to a resistive voltage divider network for controlling a range of a radio frequency identification tag signal. By incorporating into the resistive voltage divider network a first resistor R_1 with a known resistance, and providing a set of two or more resistors, R_n , with different resistances, the range of a radio frequency identification tag signal can be controlled by selecting a second resistor to provide a value of V_{in} that corresponds to the desired operative range of the radio frequency identification tag.

Turning now to FIG. **3**, a diagram of the interaction of a radio frequency identification tag in a network data processing system is depicted in accordance with an illustrative embodiment. Network data processing system **300** is a network data processing system such as network data processing system **100** of FIG. **1**.

User **302** interacts with user interface **304** to operate radio frequency identification tag reader **306**. Radio frequency identification tag reader **306** is a device for communicating with a radio frequency identification tag, such as radio frequency identification tag **308**. Although radio frequency identification tag reader **306** is depicted as a standalone device, in another embodiment, radio frequency identification tag reader **306** may be a component of a computing device, such as computing device **310**.

Computing device **310** is any computing device capable of receiving and processing data received from radio frequency identification tag reader **306**. Computing device **310** may be, for example, a personal computer, laptop, tablet PC, or network computer or server. Computing device **310** may also include storage device **312** for storing the data from radio

frequency identification tag **308**, and for storing computer programs used for processing the data, such as a database.

User interface **304** is any known or available type of user interface, including but not limited to, a touch screen, a graphical user interface (GUI), a command line interface, a menu driven interface, a keyboard, a mouse, an alphanumeric keypad, or a voice recognition system. Although user interface **304** is depicted as a component in radio frequency identification tag reader **306**, in another embodiment user interface **304** may be a separate component from radio frequency identification tag reader **306**. For example, user interface **304** can be a component of computing device **310** or coupled to computing device **310**.

Radio frequency identification tag reader **306** communicates with radio frequency identification tag **308** via receiver **314**. In an illustrative embodiment where radio frequency identification tag **308** is a passive radio frequency identification tag, receiver **314** receives a signal from radio frequency identification tag **308** in response to receiver **314** sending a first signal to radio frequency identification tag **308** for purposes of powering the circuitry of radio frequency identification tag **308**.

Controller **316** is a software component implemented by radio frequency identification tag reader **306** for converting the signal received from radio frequency identification tag **308** into data for subsequent processing. In an illustrative embodiment, controller **316** is capable of processing the data received from radio frequency identification tag **308**. In another illustrative embodiment, the data is transferred to another computing device, such as computing device **310**, for processing. Processing the data received from radio frequency identification tag **308** may comprise, for example, inputting the data into a database.

Radio frequency identification tag reader **306** may also contain network adapters or other devices to enable radio frequency identification tag reader **306** to interact with other computing devices, data processing systems, remote printers, or storage devices through intervening private or public networks. For example, network device **318** is coupled to computing device **310**. Modems, cable modems, wireless network cards, and Ethernet cards are just a few of the currently available types of network adapters.

Referring now to FIG. 4, a diagram of a radio frequency identification tag is shown in accordance with an illustrative embodiment. Radio frequency identification tag **400** comprises antenna **402** coupled to a resistive voltage divider network. The resistive voltage divider network comprises radio frequency identification chip **404**, primary conductive path **406** and secondary conductive paths **408**, **410**, **412**, and **414**.

Primary conductive path **406** comprises resistor R_1 and terminal T_0 . Secondary conductive paths **408**, **410**, **412**, and **414** each comprise a terminal and, optionally, a resistor. A user can couple primary conductive path **406** to one of the secondary conductive paths **408**, **410**, **412**, and **414** to control the signal range of radio frequency identification tag **400**.

In this illustrative embodiment, after a user selects a radio frequency identification tag, the user identifies a desired operative range for the radio frequency identification tag signal. Identifying an operative range consists of identifying a maximum distance between the radio frequency identification tag reader and a radio frequency identification tag in which the radio frequency identification tag reader is still capable of detecting or reading a signal from a radio frequency identification tag. The user then couples primary conductive path **406** to one of the secondary conductive paths, such as conductive path **410** by connecting terminal T_0 to terminal T_2 via connection **416**. Connection **416** can be

graphite, conductive ink, or any other marking capable of conducting an electrical current. By connecting terminal T_0 of primary conductive path **406** to the terminal T_2 of conductive path **410**, a user has completed the circuit of the resistive voltage divider network, thereby activating radio frequency identification tag **400** to operate with a signal strength corresponding to the value of V_{in} as a function of V_{ant} , R_1 , and R_2 as described above.

After an initial activation, the range of radio frequency identification tag **400** can be subsequently altered provided that connection **416** is erasable, as in the instance where connection **416** is a graphite marking. In these examples, a graphite marking can be erased with an eraser commonly used to remove graphite markings, such as the erasers affixed to the end of a pencil. In this manner, a new connection between terminal T_0 of primary conductive path **406** and T_3 of secondary conductive path **412**, for example, can be marked thereby changing the operative range of radio frequency identification tag **400**. Furthermore, radio frequency identification tag **400** can be deactivated by inserting connection **416** between terminals T_0 and T_1 to short circuit the resistive voltage divider network of radio frequency identification tag **400**.

Referring now to FIG. 5, a diagram of a radio frequency identification tag is shown in accordance with an illustrative embodiment. Radio frequency identification tag **500** comprises antenna **502** coupled to a resistive voltage divider network. The resistive voltage divider network comprises radio frequency identification chip **504**, resistor R_1 **506**, and conductive paths **508**, **510**, and **512**. Conductive paths **508**, **510**, and **512** each comprises at least one resistor and an electrical bypass. By disrupting an electrical bypass from a set of electrical bypasses, a user can direct a current through the resistor of the conductive path having the disrupted electrical bypass. In this manner, a user can control the operative range of radio frequency identification tag **500**.

In this illustrative embodiment, disruptive marking **514** is a scratch on the electrical bypass of conductive path **508** that disrupts the electrical bypass of conductive path **508**. A user inserts disruptive marking **514** into an electrical bypass after having selected a radio frequency identification tag and a deciding upon an operative range for the radio frequency identification tag signal. Disruptive marking **514** can be inserted by scratching the conductive path with a fingernail, pen, knife, or any other instrument capable of disrupting the conductive path. Consequently, radio frequency identification tag **500** is active and generating a signal with a range corresponding to a value of V_{in} that is a function of V_{ant} , R_1 , and R_2 .

Referring now to FIG. 6, a diagram of a radio frequency identification tag is shown in accordance with an illustrative embodiment. Radio frequency identification tag **600** comprises an antenna **602** coupled to a resistive voltage divider network. The resistive voltage divider network comprises radio frequency identification tag chip **604**, resistor R_1 **606**, and conductive paths **608**, **610**, and **612**. Conductive paths **608**, **610**, and **612** each comprise at least one resistor and a removable tab traversed by a portion of an electrical bypass. For example, conductive path **610** comprises resistor R_3 and removable tab T_3 .

By disrupting an electrical bypass, a user can direct a current through the resistor of the conductive path having the disrupted electrical bypass. For example, in this illustrative embodiment, an electrical bypass is disrupted by removing a tab, such as tab T_2 of conductive path **608**. Consequently, radio frequency identification tag **600** is activated and gener-

ating a signal with a range corresponding to a value of V_{in} that is a function of V_{ant} , R_1 , and R_2 .

Referring now to FIG. 7, a diagram of a radio frequency identification tag is shown in accordance with an illustrative embodiment. Radio frequency identification tag **700** comprises an antenna **702** coupled to a resistive voltage divider network. The resistive voltage divider network comprises radio frequency identification chip **704**, resistor R_1 **706**, and conductive paths **708**, **710**, and **712**. Conductive paths **708**, **710**, and **712** each comprise at least one resistor and a removable, perforated segment traversed by a portion of an electrical bypass. For example, conductive path **710** comprises resistor R_3 and perforated segment P_3 .

By disrupting the electrical bypass, a user can direct a current through the resistor of the conductive path having the disrupted electrical bypass. In this illustrative embodiment, an electrical bypass is disrupted by displacing a perforated segment, such as perforated segment P_2 of conductive path **708**. Consequently, radio frequency identification tag **700** is active and generating a signal with a range corresponding to a value of V_{in} that is a function of V_{ant} , R_1 , and R_2 .

Referring now to FIG. 8, a diagram of a radio frequency identification tag is shown in accordance with an illustrative embodiment. Radio frequency identification tag **800** comprises antenna **802** that is coupled to radio frequency identification tag chip **804**. A resistive voltage divider network comprising resistor R_1 **806** is coupled to conductive paths **808**, **810**, **812**, and **814**. Each conductive path comprises a gate that is coupled to switching device **816**, and, optionally, a resistor. Although in this illustrative embodiment, the resistive divider network is depicted within radio frequency identification tag chip **804**, in another embodiment, the resistive voltage divider network is externally coupled to radio frequency identification tag chip **804**.

Antenna **802** receives an input signal from a radio frequency identification tag reader, such as radio frequency identification tag reader **306** in FIG. 3. The input signal comprises data for directing switching device **816** to close a gate of a conductive path corresponding to a desired range of a radio frequency identification tag signal. Closing the gate of the conductive path completes a circuit of the resistive voltage divider network thereby activating the radio frequency identification tag to function at a given operative range.

At any given time, the operative range of radio frequency identification tag **800** can be reset by a user operating a radio frequency identification tag reader, such as radio frequency identification tag reader **306** in FIG. 3, to function with a different operative range. In particular, a new gate selection is programmed into the radio frequency identification tag reader that sends a new input signal directing switching device **816** to open the previously closed gate and close a new gate corresponding to the new operative range. Further, if the operator of a radio frequency identification tag reader decides to deactivate radio frequency identification tag **800**, then antenna **802** receives an input from a radio frequency identification tag reader that directs switching device **816** to close gate G_1 of conductive path **808**. Closing gate G_1 short circuits the resistive voltage divider network thereby deactivating radio frequency identification tag reader **800**.

Although radio frequency identification tag **400** in FIG. 4, radio frequency identification tag **500** in FIG. 5, radio frequency identification tag **600** in FIG. 6, radio frequency identification tag **700** in FIG. 7, and radio frequency identification tag **800** in FIG. 8 are depicted as passive radio frequency identification tags, in other embodiments, each of the above-referenced radio frequency identification tags can be active radio frequency identification tags or semi-passive radio fre-

quency identification tags. Both active radio frequency identification tags and semi-passive radio frequency identification tags are coupled to a battery. In any event, the method for controlling the range of a radio frequency identification tag's signal is unchanged.

Referring now to FIG. 9, a flowchart of a process for controlling a range of a radio frequency identification tag signal by connecting a pair of terminals is depicted in accordance with an illustrative embodiment. In the illustrative example shown in FIG. 9, the process is performed by a user of the radio frequency identification tag.

The process begins by selecting a radio frequency identification tag (step **902**). The process then makes a determination as to whether radio frequency identification tag deactivation is required (step **904**). If the process makes the determination that radio frequency identification tag deactivation is not required (no output to step **904**), then the process makes the determination as to the desired range of the radio frequency identification tag signal (step **906**). The process then connects a pair of terminals corresponding to a desired range of the radio frequency identification tag signal (step **908**). The process then makes the determination as to whether a new range for the radio frequency identification tag signal is desired (step **910**). If the process makes the determination that a new range for the radio frequency identification tag signal is required (yes output to step **910**), then the process returns to step **902**. If no new range is desired (no output to step **910**), then the process terminates thereafter.

Returning now to step **904**, if the process makes the determination that radio frequency identification tag deactivation is desired (yes output to step **904**), the process deactivates the radio frequency identification tag (step **912**). The process terminates thereafter.

Referring now to FIG. 10, a flowchart of a process for controlling a range of a radio frequency identification tag signal by scraping away a portion of a conductive path in a radio frequency identification tag is depicted in accordance with an illustrative embodiment. In the illustrative example shown in FIG. 10, the process is performed by a user of the radio frequency identification tag.

The process begins by selecting a radio frequency identification tag (step **1002**). The process then determines a desired range of the radio frequency identification tag signal (step **1004**). The process then scrapes away a portion of one or more conductive paths corresponding to a desired range of the radio frequency identification tag signal (step **1006**).

Referring now to FIG. 11, a flowchart of a process for controlling a range of a radio frequency identification tag signal by removing a tab in a conductive path in a radio frequency identification tag is depicted in accordance with an illustrative embodiment. In the illustrative example shown in FIG. 11, the process is performed by a user of the radio frequency identification tag having electrical bypasses traversing removable tabs.

The process begins by selecting a radio frequency identification tag (step **1102**). The process then determines a desired range of the radio frequency identification tag signal (step **1104**). The process then removes one or more tabs in one or more conductive paths corresponding to the desired range of the radio frequency identification tag signal (step **1106**). The process terminates thereafter.

Referring now to FIG. 12, a flowchart of a process for controlling a range of a radio frequency identification tag signal by removing a perforated segment of a conductive path in a radio frequency identification tag is depicted in accordance with an illustrative embodiment. In the illustrative example shown in FIG. 12, the process is performed by a user

11

of a radio frequency identification tag having electrical bypasses traversing perforated segments.

The process begins by selecting a radio frequency identification tag (step 1202). The process then determines a desired range of the radio frequency identification tag signal (step 1204). The process then punches out or otherwise removes one or more perforated segments in one or more conductive paths corresponding to the desired range of the radio frequency identification tag signal (step 1206). The process terminates thereafter.

Referring now to FIG. 13, a flowchart of a process for controlling a range of a radio frequency identification tag signal by selecting a gate on a radio frequency identification tag is depicted in accordance with an illustrative embodiment. In the illustrative example shown in FIG. 13, the process is implemented by a software component, such as controller 318 of radio frequency identification tag reader 306 of FIG. 3.

The process begins by receiving a gate selection for a radio frequency identification tag (step 1302). The process then makes the determination as to whether a radio frequency identification tag deactivation is requested (step 1304). If radio frequency identification tag deactivation is requested (yes output to step 1304), then the process deactivates the radio frequency identification tag (step 1306), and the process terminates thereafter.

Returning now to step 1304, if the process makes the determination that radio frequency identification tag deactivation is not requested (no output to step 1304), then the process receives an input specifying a desired range of a radio frequency identification signal (step 1308). The process selects one or more gates corresponding to the desired range (step 1310) and transmits the gate selection to the radio frequency identification tag (step 1312).

The process may then make the determination as to whether a new range of the radio frequency identification tag signal is desired (step 1314). If the process makes the determination that no new range of the radio frequency identification tag signal is desired (no output to step 1314), then the process terminates thereafter. However, if the process makes the determination that a new range of the radio frequency identification signal is desired (yes output to step 1314), then the process returns to step 1304.

Referring now to FIG. 14, a flowchart of a process for controlling a range of a radio frequency identification tag signal of a radio frequency identification tag having a switching device is depicted in accordance with an illustrative embodiment. In the illustrative example shown in FIG. 14, the process is implemented by a switching device, such as switching device 816 of FIG. 8.

The process begins by receiving a gate selection from a radio frequency identification tag reader (step 1402). Responsive to receiving the gate selection, the process closes the selected gate or gates, thereby selecting one or more conductive paths corresponding to a desired range of a radio frequency identification tag signal (step 1404).

The process then makes the determination as to whether a new gate selection has been received (step 1406). If a new gate selection has been received (yes output to step 1406), then the process returns to step 1402. If no new gate selection has been received (no output to step 1406), then the process terminates thereafter.

The illustrative embodiments described herein provide a method, an apparatus, and a computer usable program product for controlling a range of a radio frequency identification tag signal. The process identifies an operative range for the radio frequency identification tag signal of a radio identification tag. The process then selects a set of conductive paths in

12

the radio frequency identification tag corresponding to the desired operative range. The set of conductive paths controls the range of the radio frequency identification tag signal in the radio identification frequency tag.

Using this method, apparatus, and computer usable program product, one embodiment of a radio frequency identification tag can be mass produced for use in varying environments and applications. Mass production of the radio frequency identification tag decreases the cost of the radio frequency identification tag, thereby allowing the radio frequency identification tag to be used for applications that would not otherwise be economically feasible. Further, more than one embodiment of this method and apparatus allows a user to easily reset the operative range of a radio frequency identification tag signal without the need for specialized equipment. Other embodiments permit the radio frequency identification tag to be reset or deactivated, if necessary.

For example, a consumer item purchased in a store may have affixed to it a radio frequency identification tag having a long operative range that permits the radio frequency identification tag to communicate to a radio frequency identification tag reader throughout the store. A cashier or other store employee may reset the operative range of the radio frequency identification tag to operate at the shortest operative range after the item is purchased. Thus, a user of a radio frequency identification tag reader is prevented from identifying the item from a car on the street outside the purchaser's home, for example. In addition, the radio frequency identification tag is still capable of being read, albeit at a shorter operative range, at a later date, for a product return or similar transaction.

The flowchart and block diagrams in the figures illustrate the architecture, functionality, and operation of some possible implementations of systems, methods and computer program products according to various embodiments. In this regard, each block in the flowchart or block diagrams may represent a module, segment, or portion of code, which comprises one or more executable instructions for implementing the specified logical function(s). It should also be noted that, in some alternative implementations, the functions noted in the block may occur out of the order noted in the figures. For example, two blocks shown in succession may, in fact, be executed substantially concurrently, or the blocks may sometimes be executed in the reverse order, depending upon the functionality involved.

The invention can take the form of an entirely hardware embodiment, an entirely software embodiment or an embodiment containing both hardware and software elements. In a preferred embodiment, the invention is implemented in software, which includes but is not limited to firmware, resident software, microcode, etc.

Furthermore, the invention can take the form of a computer program product accessible from a computer-usable or computer-readable medium providing program code for use by or in connection with a computer or any instruction execution system. For the purposes of this description, a computer-usable or computer readable medium can be any tangible apparatus that can contain, store, communicate, propagate, or transport the program for use by or in connection with the instruction execution system, apparatus, or device.

The medium can be an electronic, magnetic, optical, electromagnetic, infrared, or semiconductor system (or apparatus or device) or a propagation medium. Examples of a computer-readable medium include a semiconductor or solid state memory, magnetic tape, a removable computer diskette, a random access memory (RAM), a read-only memory (ROM), a rigid magnetic disk and an optical disk. Current examples of

13

optical disks include compact disk-read only memory (CD-ROM), compact disk-read/write (CD-R/W) and DVD.

A data processing system suitable for storing and/or executing program code will include at least one processor coupled directly or indirectly to memory elements through a system bus. The memory elements can include local memory employed during actual execution of the program code, bulk storage, and cache memories which provide temporary storage of at least some program code in order to reduce the number of times code must be retrieved from bulk storage during execution.

Input/output or I/O devices (including but not limited to keyboards, displays, pointing devices, etc.) can be coupled to the system either directly or through intervening I/O controllers.

The description of the present invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description, and is not intended to be exhaustive or limited to the invention in the form disclosed. Many modifications and variations will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art. The embodiment was chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention, the practical application, and to enable others of ordinary skill in the art to understand the invention for various embodiments with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for controlling a range of a radio frequency identification tag signal, the method comprising:

identifying a desired operative range for the radio frequency identification tag signal of a radio frequency identification tag, wherein the radio frequency identification tag comprises a set of conductive paths, each path of the set of conductive paths comprises at least one resistor such that each of the set of conductive paths comprises a different one of a set of resistances; and selecting a set of conductive paths in the radio frequency identification tag corresponding to the desired operative range, wherein the set of conductive paths controls the range of the radio frequency identification tag signal in the radio frequency identification tag by altering the total resistance of the tag by directing current through the at least one resistor of different ones of set of conductive paths, wherein the step of selecting the conductive path corresponding to the desired operative range further comprises disrupting an electrical bypass selected from a set of two or more electrical bypasses by removing a portion of a conductive material.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein disrupting the electrical bypass selected from the set of two or more electrical bypasses further comprises:

removing the portion of the conductive material, wherein the portion of the conductive material comprises the electrical bypass selected from the set of two or more electrical bypasses.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein disrupting the electrical bypass selected from the set of two or more electrical bypasses further comprises:

removing a perforated segment on which the portion of the conductive material comprising the electrical bypass is located.

14

4. The method of claim 1, wherein disrupting the electrical bypass selected from the set of two or more electrical bypasses further comprises:

removing a tab on which the portion of the conductive material comprising the electrical bypass is located.

5. An apparatus comprising:

a radio frequency identification tag chip, wherein the radio frequency identification tag comprises a set of conductive paths, each path of the set of conductive paths comprises at least one resistor such that each of the set of conductive paths comprises a different one of a set of resistances;

an antenna coupled to the radio frequency identification tag chip; and

a first resistor coupled to a second resistor selected from a set of two or more resistors, wherein the set of two or more resistors are selectable to specify a radio frequency identification tag signal strength, wherein the set of conductive paths controls the range of the radio frequency identification tag signal in the radio frequency identification tag by altering the total resistance of the tag by directing current through the set of two or more resistors of different ones of set of conductive paths, wherein the second resistor from the set of two or more resistors is selectable by disrupting an electrical bypass circumventing the second resistor by removing a portion of a conductive material.

6. The apparatus of claim 5, wherein the radio frequency identification tag is coupled to a battery.

7. The apparatus of claim 5, wherein the portion of the conductive path of the electrical bypass is located on a perforated segment, wherein the perforated segment is removable to disrupt the electrical bypass.

8. The apparatus of claim 5, wherein the portion of the conductive path of the electrical bypass is located on a tab, and wherein the tab is removable to disrupt the electrical bypass.

9. A system for controlling a range of a radio frequency identification tag signal, the system comprising:

a computing device having a memory to store information for communicating with a radio frequency identification tag;

a radio frequency identification tag reader coupled to the computing device, wherein the radio frequency identification tag reader is operable to communicate with the radio frequency identification tag, wherein the radio frequency identification tag comprises a set of conductive paths, each path of the set of conductive paths comprises at least one resistor such that each of the set of conductive paths comprises a different one of a set of resistances; and

the radio frequency identification tag, wherein the radio frequency identification tag comprises a set of two or more conductive pathways selectable for controlling the range of the radio frequency tag signal, wherein the set of conductive paths controls the range of the radio frequency identification tag signal in the radio frequency identification tag by altering the total resistance of the tag by directing current through the at least one resistor of different ones of set of conductive paths, wherein a second resistor from the at least one resistor is selectable

15

by disrupting an electrical bypass circumventing the second resistor by removing a portion of a conductive material.

10. The method of claim **9**, wherein disrupting the electrical bypass selected from the set of two or more electrical bypasses further comprises:

removing the portion of the conductive material, wherein the portion of the conductive material comprises the electrical bypass selected from the set of two or more electrical bypasses.

16

11. The system of claim **9**, wherein the portion of the conductive material of the electrical bypass is located on a perforated segment, wherein the perforated segment is removable to disrupt the electrical bypass.

12. The system of claim **9**, wherein the portion of the conductive material of the electrical bypass is located on a tab, and wherein the tab is removable to disrupt the electrical bypass.

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